question of Roger's relations with the Greek abbeys of his realm. Theiner also of course is available for the Papal side. The *Codice diplomatico barese,* in several volumes, contains the records of the great churches of Bari and surrounding towns.

E. *Feudal tenures.* Much light is thrown on the enfeoffment of Southern Italy by the Norman rulers and the numbers of feudal tenants on the mainland by the very valuable *Catalogus baronum neapoUtano in regno versantium* drawn up under William II. (Del Re, *Scrittori . . . napoletani,* ii.)

F. *The towns.* We owe a mass of published municipal documents to the patriotic zeal of local archaeological bodies in Southern Italy, as well as of individual historians. Thus the most valuable *Codice diplomatico barese* (Bari, 1897-1902) hasbeenpublished by the *Commissione provinciate di arch&ologia e storia patria* of Bari; its six volumes cover several of the Apulian towns besides Bari. A similar example is that of the *Codex diplomaticus Gaietanus.* The *Documenti e monografie per la storia delta Terra di Bari* contain in several volumes the customs *(consuetudini]* of Bari, Monopoli, and other Apulian communes of this period. The mediaeval records of the city of Trani are to be found in *Le Carte della Cittd di Trani,* ed. Prologo (Barletta, 1877). The *Consuetudines* of Amalfi are treated of by Racioppi

in *Arch. star, nap.,* 1880. Of Sicily we possess the
Antiche Consuetudini dette cittd di Sicilia (Palermo,
1900), ed. La Mantia Vito, and several volumes
relating to the various cities. For Italy, see also
Battaglia (G.), *Diplomi inediti relativi all' ordina-*
mento della propriety fondiaria . . . (Doc. per servire